

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

Cleveland it is.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND is the nom-Ince of the Democratic Convention. Yesterday's function at St. Louis ends all present discussion of the personal elements of his candidacy. The Democracy has spoken, with but one voice as it were; and CLEVELAND it is. Now, the next question is of the platform and then of the election. And we are bound to say that, in the present broken and wavering condition of the Republicans, his prospects are better than they were.

We have held this Administration at more than arm's length, and we have prevalled with it. About the only absurdity that we have failed to defeat or correct has been GARLAND. Of Mugwumpery and civil service examinations we have for the most part made short work, and in our present state of spirits we think we are good for four years more of sanitary effort and corrective enterprise in that direction In the coming contest we want, as far as possible, to see the vital principle of Democ racy triumphant. The country needs it, and Democracy administered by GROVER CLEVE-LAND with the wise and fearless guidance of THE SUN will not be by any means a bad thing. Reviewing his Administration and its errors, and considering how much better it has been by reason of our efforts, and how much worse it would have been but for those efforts, we apprehend that we can take care of the future.

So far as the free trade issue is concerned, we can freely say that our influence has been more pronounced than in those other executive crusades that we have folled, with the exception, perhaps, of the effort against silver. We protested against the kickover to which Mr. CLEVELAND subjected the National Democratic platform of 1884, and the first answer was from the Hon. ROGER Q. MILLS. He discarded the violation of that platform urged by the President, and introduced a bill to cut the internal revenue. Then we turned our attention to the MILLS Tariff bill, and that has already assumed a shape which perhaps Mr. MILLS can recognize, but which is immensely different from its first appearance. And lastly, the National Democratic Convention, urged by our counsels, is earnestly considering the old platform which the President undertook to repudiate, and has adjourned till to-day in order to consider it more thoroughly. And as with free trade so with the other chimeras and perversities of a headstrong Executive. We can rebuke, we can admonish, and we can restrain. What we have done in the past, that we can do again.

THE SUN'S Democracy is not for a consideration, nor for a day. Whose does not like an independent paper, had better give THE Sun a wide berth. If the truth, unmitigated, unadorned, and without respect to persons, be distasteful, then THE SUN is indeed to be avoided. But whose desires to follow the course of public affairs, with avoidance of prejudice, with clearness of vision, with impartial forbearance for all that can be tolerated, and with moderate yet faithful criticism for all that cannot, yet always with earnest discernment of fundamental truths, let him cleave to THE SUN with hooks of steel, for to him it will be a friend of friends. But to such as love to be driven, to whose ears the whistle of the master's lash is sweet melody, to such we say keep out of our way. They will find their congenial pabulum in the World, for instance, which now presses its fervent lips to the stout brogans that so recently projected it from the presence.

GROVER CLEVELAND is the acclaimed candidate of the Democracy. That is the word of the day, and the fair bride of the White House smiles with joy and hope as she hears the wished-for news.

Seizing American Vessels Again.

hird lishing season since the beginning of the pending controversy with Canada has opened in the usual way with the seizure of an American schooner and the arrest of her Captain and crew. This is a practical comment on the self-satisfied tone with which the Washington negotiators announced that they had found an amicable solution for the fishery difficulties. They plumed themselves on the prospects of the next two years, since for that period a modus vivendi was to make everything run smoothly, even should their main treaty be rejected. Yet under that very modus vivendi the present seizure has been made.

While the arrest of American fishermen on the charge of violating Canadian statutes is an old story, a new element is added in this case of Capt. DIGGINS of the Ambrose H. Knight. The charge brought against him is that of smuggling bait to the French fishing craft at St. Pierre. He had taken out a license under the modus vivendi, which went into operation in Newfoundland a few weeks ago, and then, it is said, he bought a quantity of bait in Fortune Bay and, running into St. Pierre, sold it there at higher prices to the French Bank fishers. The case under trial before Judge Prowse, a stipendlary magistrate at St. Johns, who seems to exercise some partly executive as well as judicial functions in the fishery business, having lately gone to St. Pierre with revenue vessels to enforce the Newfoundland Bait act. It is probable that one of these vessels seized the Ambrose H. Knight. so that her Captain is now tried before the magistrate who superintended these pre-

liminary arrangements. The Newfoundland Balt act, passed last year, forbids the sale of bait for export except by persons licensed, thus giving the Government complete control of the matter. The object of this act was to cut off the supply of bait from French fishermen, with a view to crippling their industry on the Banks. It has sometimes been intimated that the purpose was to prevent the exhaustion of Newfoundland bait; but the real move was one of retaliation for the system of bounties given by France to her fishermen. It may be thought that if this were the main reason for the bait prohibition act, it would have been passed many years ago, since the French have fished on the Banks for centuries. But the answer to that suggestion is found in this recent statement of a delegation headed by Sir Ambrose Shea, made to the British Secretary for the colonies:

"Up to a recent period the supply of French-caught fish was not beyond the requirements of their own mar-hete in France and the Franch colonies, and it was con-sequently not brought into competition with the fish taken by Newfoundland fishermen. Within a fow years this has changed, for, owing to the great incre the mass changed, for, owing to the great increase of their fisheries, the French have now a large surplus, with which they are now competing with us in the mar-bets of Europe, where fermerly their presence was un-

This, then, is the real and only origin of the Newfoundland Bait act, approved by Great Britain, and put in force this season for the first time; and a confirmation of the fact that it was retaliatory legislation is dal Secretary, that "the colony is ed to meet all competitors on equal | believe the last person hanged in that county

terms, and if the French abandon their bounties on all fish sent to foreign markets in competition with ours, we shall be prepared to adopt a liberal policy on the bait question." It can be understood, accordingly, why the offence charged against the Ambrose H. Knight should create excitement at St. Johns. Capt. Diggins denies the accusation, and declares that the schooner went into St. Pierre to repair sails and await a supply of fishing tackle from Gloucester; that her own bait had become unfit to be sold; that the St. Pierre fishermen had plenty of bait;

that the possible money to be made was too small to justify the risk. While the truth or falsity of the charge remains to be established by the production of evidence, it is worth while to point out that Newfoundland has not hesitated to resort to retaliatory legislation to protect her interests. The right of France to encourage her own fishermen by subsidies is unquestionable; yet Newfoundland proposes to force the repeal of the French bounty laws, or else to cripple French industries by refusing to sell bait to French fishermen. Some of our statemen who have shrunk from retaliatory legislation against Canadian aggression might do well to examine the Newfoundland Balt acts.

State Railways in England.

The expediency of the purchase of all English railways by the State came up again the other day in the House of Commons. The debate showed, curiously enough, that the advocates of this project are by no means few, although other measures, as, for instance, the Local Government bill, indicate a decided reaction against the tendencies toward centralization and State socialism which between 1860 and 1880 geomed to be gaining ground in England. The inclination to place the national railway system, like the Post Office and telegraph, in Government hands seems to be prompted, like the fair trade agitation, by a conviction that the manufactures and trade of the country are in a bad way, and that something must be done for their relief and stimulation. Consequently it is argued that, if the State managed the railways, the rates for transportation would be lower and less unequal, while terminal charges would be greatly reduced, so that British producers would be better able to vie with foreign competitors.

That the private railway corporations of Great Britain de impose heavier burdens on their customers than is the case with many of the State railways of the Continent cannot be disputed. On an average, transportation charges in England are 85 per cent. higher than they are in Belgium, where considerably more than half of the railways are managed by the State, and 60 per cent. above those of Germany, where more than threefourths of the railway network is now controlled by the Government. When we add that terminal charges in Great Britain have been shown to be twice as great as they are in the countries named. it is manifest enough that the British manufacturer is handleapped. Those, however, who oppose a State purchase of railways, contend that by resorting to such an expedient the British producer would simply shift the weight of which he is complaining from one shoulder to the other. To buy up all the British railways would cost, so it is computed, not less than six billion dollars, which, provided it could be borrowed at three per cent., would add one hundred and eighty million dollars to the amount which annually would have to be raised by taxation. But, it may be asked, would not that sum be defrayable from the net earnings of the railway system? We answer no, if the prime purpose of State purchase is carried out, that is to say, if transportation and terminal charges are cut down to the Continental standard. You cannot eat your cake in the shape of reduced rates, and yet keep your cake in the form of sustained net earnings.

The English public men and thinkers who agree with Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, while admitting the extortionate character of the rates exacted by the railways, hold that such istration of the roads would be worse than the disease. They would have the customers of railways seek relief-first, in an extension of competition by the construction of competing lines, and secondly, in the restoration of the British canal system to efficiency. These are, we need not say, precisely the arguments brought forward by THE SUN when a purchase of the American telegraph lines by the Federal Government is advocated. We observe by the way, that in the discussion now going on in England the Government telegraph experiment is held up as a warning. It is asserted, and, so far as we have seen not contradicted, that telegraphing under State management has never paid, and that valuable inventions and improvements are adopted with much more slowness and reluctance than they would have been under private corporations. The same lesson may of Germany. In other words, the most useful appliances of modern times, which are also the most susceptible of amendment and adaptation to changed conditions, tend, under Government authority, to pass into a state of Chinese immobility.

Some Notable Murder Cases.

It is quite unusual for the Court of Appeals to decide three capital cases on the same day, as it did on Tuesday, when decisions were handed down at Saratoga affirming the judgments against DANIEL LY-ONS, CHIARA CIGNARALE, and F. ASBURY HAWKINS.

Two of these cases are of a very remarkblo character.

Mrs. CIGNABALE, after having pleaded guilty to the crime of murder in the second degree, was permitted to withdraw her plea, and was tried for murder in the first degree, and convicted of that crime. It has been seriously questioned whether a conviction of the higher offence could be maintained under such circumstances; but the decision of the Court of Appeals settles that question adversely to the defendant. Inasmuch, however, as the prosecuting officers were originally willing to accept the plea of murder in the second degree, it may be doubted whether the Governor will think it proper to permit the death penalty to be inflicted in this case.

The murder perpetrated by HAWKINS in Suffolk county seems to have been one of the worst crimes on record. This young man was desirous to marry a girl to whom his mother objected on the ground that her character was not good. He took his mother out to drive one evening, and after conversing with her on the subject of his intended marriage, drew a pistol and shot her dead. He then drove with the body at his side a distance of several miles into the woods, and left it in a field some distance from the high way. The defence was insanity, but while the evidence tended to show some prior eccentricity of conduct on the part of the prisoner, it fell far short of proving that he was irresponsible for his acts in a legal sense lound in Sir Ambrose Shea's statement to His execution will be the first that has taken place in Suffolk county in many years. We

was the murderer of the brother of the late WILLIAM WICKHAM, who was for many years the leading member of the Suffolk county bar. Mr. WICKHAM was himself District Attorney of the county at the time his brother was killed, which must have been more than a quarter of a century ago.

In all these cases the dates originally fixed for the execution of the prisoners have long since passed. In the case of Mrs. Cigna-RALE and in the case of Lyons the defendants can readily be taken before the Court of General Sessions in order that new dates may be fixed; but a new date for the execution of HAWKINS cannot be fixed until the Court of Oyer and Terminer meets at Riverhead in October, unless he is taken before the Court of Appeals at Saratoga some time this month, or before the General Term of the Second Department when it meets to render decisions at Poughkeepsle in the course of a few weeks. The law was recently amended so as to permit a prisoner convicted of murder in the first degree to be taken before the Court of Appeals, in order that a date might be fixed for his execution when the time prescribed in the sentence had passed, pending his appeal. It would be better, however, if the Code of Criminal Procedure permitted the date in such cases to be fixed by any Justice of the Supreme Court in the district where the conviction was had. In this way the necessity, expense, and risk of a long journey would be avoided.

Great Titles and Appropriations. The Senate Committee on Appropriations proposes to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill by giving the representatives of the United States in Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden, and Venezuela, new titles. These officers are now known as Ministers Resident. It is proposed hereafter to call them Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

The argument in favor of the change is that the more high sounding title is of practical value, inasmuch as an officer who bears it secures greater consideration and is enabled to represent the United States more effectively in the countries in question than is the case when he is designated merely as a Minister Resident.

So long as we maintain such useless funcionaries as Ministers to foreign countries, it is perhaps just as well to bestow upon them any lawful title which conduces to their efficiency in the discharge of such fancy duties as they are called upon to perform. If the least benefit will accrue to this country from calling every one of its Ministers an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, let us by all means call them so, if the increase of dignity is not accompanied

by an increase of salary. We notice, however, that the Senate in one instance has recommended an addition to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill which calls for an increased expenditure. This is an appropriation of \$25,000 for an expedition to explore the basin of the Upper

The expediency of this appropriation has been strongly urged by Mr. HENRY S. SAN-FORD, formerly United States Minister to Belgium. Its insertion in the bill suggests this pertinent question: Would it not be well for Congress to appropriate out of the enormous surplus in the Treasury a sufficient amount to bring criminals to trial in the Federal courts, and to pay the Federal Judges decent salaries, before spending any of the public money on explorations, of fanciful importance, in Central Africa?

The Free Wool of 1861.

Our hilarious free trading contemporary, the Philadelphia Record, shall not have this little joke to itself, for it is not conceived in a comprehensive spirit:

"The Republican party went into power on a free wool tasue. If it should now get beaten in fighting against free wool it would have no right to complain."

The free wool so jocularly talked of here as the foundation of Republican success in 1860, was, of course, the article which once grew upon the top of Uncle NED's head. It a remedy as the State purchase and admin- was the kinky hair of the emancipated

African. But the Republicans were not the only people engaged in the first struggle for free wool, as the Record calls it; and they are not the only people who are against it now. Democrats swarmed in the ranks during the war as thick as Republicans, and, what is more, they were both led by a Democrat,

ULYSSES S. GRANT. Against the modern sort of free wool, the wool of a sheep, some of the most distinguished anti-woollen statesmen are Democrats; and it is safe to say also that the Democratic States of New York, New Jersey, and California are against it, too.

Free wool in any shape has never marked the division point between the two great parties, and in the course of nature it never will. But whenever it is set up arbitrarily as the test of Democracy, the ensuing conflict will be one of exceeding interest to all politbe drawn from the State-controlled railways | ical philosophers, including the distinguished editor of our Philadelphia contemporary.

> Mr. BLAINE's withdrawal from the Presidential contest will in one way lend additional interest to the campaign. The Republican leader will take the stump in behalf of his party, as he would be restrained from doing, if he were one of the nominees. As a public speaker, Mr. BLAINE has few equals in this country, and his bitterest opponent cannot but appreciate the dignity, force, and elegance of his style of oratory. His political addresses this year will be the more interesting, as they will undoubtedly be embellished by illustra tions drawn from observations during his tour in Europe. As a factor in the coming contest, he will attract not less attention than either of the four leading candidates, for whatever Mr. BLAINE says or does has a peculiar interest for the whole people, regardless of party.

> The French consular corps, according to Mr. ALYPE of the Chamber of Deputies, is composed of gilded young men from the Paris boulevards. who are far too high and mighty to concern themselves about vulgar commercial affairs, and are chiefly noted for their ability to tie the most correct knot in their cravats and for other similar accomplishments. Some of the French newspapers are applauding Mr. ALYPE as a statesman, and they are erging aloud for the reform of the consular service. Here is a fine chance for the French to test the merits of Mr. Evants's recipe for keeping Consuls out of mischief by so' ing the boys to gathering ropewalk. flaxseed, and other vital statistics.

The Oregon election on Monday knocked out the boom of the Hon, Sylvester Pennoyer. Before that event, he had been shouted for at St. Louis as a good man to nominate for Vice-President. Gov. PENNOYER is worthy of a better fate than that which has befallen him.

'The Actors' Fund, for the relief of needy members of the theatrical profession, is a model institution. All the year round it has a full treasury; all its means are derived from its own sources; all the aid it gives is disbursed in secret. The annual report laid before Tuesday's meeting showed that after the expenditure of over \$25,000 during the year more than \$42,000 is left on band. The money is neither taken in nor doled out under the name of charity. It is procured in an orderly way, from the profession at large, and the beneficlaries are unknown beyond the immediate guardians of the treasury. In short, the man-

rement of the Actors' Fund, as described by Manager Palmen, is upon the best system that could be devised. It is pleasant to read such a report as that which he has just made.

A National Democratic Convention without Samuel J. Randall is very much like the play of "Hamlet" with the part of the Prince omitted.

In the contest over wills in the courts and especially over those wills in which philanthropic bequests are made, there are incidents constantly occurring which show that PHINEAS T. BARNUM acted like an observant and long-headed man when he gave his large gift to a popular scientific institution during his own lifetime, and made full provision for its use in accordance with his wishes. There will be no diversion of the Barnum Fund, and his intentions regarding it will not be thwarted.

The Emperor of Germany is gaining strength. Dom Pedro is doing well, John Bright is improving. Gen. Sheridan's condition, however, does not permit his doctors to send out hopeful despatches.

The new law of this State which establishes the novel method of executing condemned criminals by electricity, is not to be put to the test till next year. It provides that suitable electrical apparatus shall be set up in each of our State prisons, and that "the punishment of death must, in every case, be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead." There is then to be a post mortem, after which the body is to be buried in the prison graveyard under a sufficient quantity of quicklime to consume it quickly. There is no doubt whatever of the efficacy of the action of this method of inflicting the death penalty, as abundant evidence has been given by experiments upon animals and by the accidental deaths through the electric current: but there will be a widespread interest in the details of the operation of the apparatus that is to be used. Curiously enough, the new law prohibits the satisfaction of that interest. It makes this provision:

"No account of the details of any such execution be yond the statement of the fact that such convict was, on the day in question, duly executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper."

This is a provision that is not likely to be enforced. We presume that, when a test case is brought into court, it will be declared uncon-

We have received the annual reports of several great trade unions, all of which refer to a remarkable growth in prosperity, which has come at a time when Mr. Powdesly's machine is falling to pieces. There have for many years been two organizations of carpenters, but they are combining in a single union numbering over 60,000 members. The Cigarmakers' International Union makes a good report in behalf of its 20,000 members. The bricklayers and other building trades are reported as well organized in their unions, which have a vast constituency. The unions of iron and steel workers, which form the Amaigamated Association, give report of solid ranks, and their Convention now sitting at East Liberty, which has 200 delegates, is the largest ever held. The International Typographical Convention, which is about to open its annual session at Kansas City, will be gratified with a cheering report of the year's progress. The trade unions are as a tower of defence for their members, and stand firm behind their timetried bulwarks.

There has been widespread popular interest in the proceedings of the Anthropological Congress, which has held its sessions in Columbia College during the past three days, and will adjourn to-day. The papers read before the Congress have been crudite, but the deepest attention has been shown by the men and women, not members of the Congress, who have flocked to hear them. There has been great progress in anthropological investigation, as well as in geographical exploration. during the past few years, and it is pleasant to be able to say that our country has furnished a good share of its leaders.

In the narrow valley where the Amazon takes its rise among the Peruvian Andes, a woman was recently burned to death because the populace believed her to be a witch. The town itself, lies on a well-travelled valley road, is big enough to figure on the maps and in the gazetteers, and from the mountains on the west the intelligent citizens must be almost able to see the railroad that has struggled into the neighboring valley north of them. As the stone age of human existence, however, still holds sway in some parts of the world, it is probably a little too early to expect that witches will everywhere take a back seat.

What word shall we use when, a few months hence, we are unable to speak of the hanging of any criminal in this State? cannot say that the victim of capital punishment has been electrified, for a man may be so without death. A case of execution by electricity is an electricide; and we can say that a man, after undergoing the death penalty, has suffered electricide. But a neater and better word than that is required, a word of easy adaptation to the various tenses and

Gen. Sheridan's words to his physician, "I intend to get well all the same, Doctor," recall the remark of President GARFIELD, who, when told by his physician that his chance for life was one in one hundred, said: "Doctor, I will take that chance." But Gen. Sheridan's case seems to be more hopeful, and it is certainly the wish of his countrymen that he may live many years to wear the title and enjoy the upon him.

The reports submitted to the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this State, now holding its sessions in Masonic Hall, show that the Ancient Order is enjoying a remarkable growth in strength and prosperity. Many distinguished men are among the thousand delegates at the Grand Lodge, and its proceedings are harmonious. There are over half a million Free Masons in the United States, and their lodges dot the whole country. A majority of the Presidents of the United States, including the first President, have been members of the Order.

One of the Rocks in the Platform-Silver.

From the St. Louis Republic. A representative group of men were leaning scalnst the bar at the Southern last night—Stephen M. White of California, William Engish, delegate at large of that State; J. W. Dorsey, a prominent Nevada mine owner; Mr. N. H. A. Mason, the Nevada cattle baron, and Delegate Lyons, one of Colorado's cattle kings. "The Democratic party must protect the silver interests of the 'slope,' "Mr. Dorsey was saying. "Toe Republicans will certainly insert a free coinage plank in their plat-form, and if we don't secure a similar plank it will cost us thousands of votes on the slope this fail.

said Mr. Lyona. "Bill scott has got it in his grip, al-ready written. Those people down East seem to think that out West we ain't capable of taking care of ourselves and don't know our own wants. They think the whole country ought to go mad every time they are bitten by a yellow dog."
"You needn't worry Jim." said Mr. English. "That

'It's mighty little chance we'll get at that platform.

silver plank will go in or there will be the biggest racket the National Democratic Convention ever had on its hands before." "We've got the pens and can borrow the ink, and know how to use 'em both," said Mr. Mason, "and be-fere we get through with them these Eastern fellows will find that we are capable of writing a platform to

Well, here's to Thurman," remarked another member of the group, with a significant gesture and with a sim-ple directness of motion distinctive of the fur West-erner, the giames were raised and emptied, and the

Bepew! Bepew! From the Albany Evenish Journal Again we urge upon New York State Bepub THE MAYOR'S POLITICAL DOOM.

Me Recognizes That he Cannot Do His Duty and Build a Personal Machine. Mayor Hewitt was yesterday asked in relation to his position on the question of President Cleveland's redlection, on account of the publication of insurance man Goorge B. Ketcham's story that he had heard the Mayor say that he would not spend a cent for or help Cleveland this year, or even vote for him. Mayor Hewitt answered: "I do not know Mr. Ketcham, but he may

know me. The law provides for the secrecy of the ballot, and I am not obliged to tell any one for whom I intend to vote."

"Then you did not tell Mr. Ketcham within hearing of a lot of reporters what you intended to do?"

"I shall neither deny or affirm the interview."

"It reflects upon the reporters, Mr. Ketcham intimates that they did not see the importance of your statement or that your influence prevented them from writing it."

I guess the reporters can take care of themselves."

"I knows the reporters can take care of themselves."
Afterward the Mayor was asked to express his views upon the nomination. He revided:
"I have no views to express on matters not pertaining to my duty as Mayor. I will not talk about candidates or platforms or politics. I pronose to sit here and go on with my work until my term is out. That is all I can do. I do not go anywhere. I am asked to college commencements and all sorts of meetings, but I cannot go. I shall continue to do my duty, though I know that I am stranded. No one knows it better than I do. I am no fool. They say that I am a fool and a crank, but I am not. I have done the things and made the appointments that seemed to me to be for the good of the city. I might have made them to further my own political interests, and have built up a machine that would have sent me to St. Louis or gone to the State Convention in my interest. But I knew when I took this office that it would be my political death if I did my duty. It will be the political death of any man who does his duty. I know I have no political aspirations."

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OREGON. The Mugwump Explanation of Its Causes

The Mugwump Explanation of Ita Causes.

Prom the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—For the last fortycight hours Oregon has filled a larger place in public interest in Washington than St. Louis. Despatches received by individuals here from Portland and other points in the State have been circulated around the Republican side of both Senate and House. Mr. Herman, the sitting Representative, has been receiving congratulations on all sides. His private advices from the State have indeated a larger majority for the Republican ticket generally than the press reports, and his own majority will probably foot up somewhere between 3,000 and 3,500, although he has not been home to do a stroke of work in the canvass.

A prominent Oregonian, who is here on business, told the correspondent of the Evening Post this morning that the result is due partly to the shrewd and often unserqualous use made of the tariff agitation by the Republican workers, and partly to circumstances over which the Democrats could have had no control. "When a Democrat wanted a Post Office," said he, "or some backwoods estimenent a mail route, or any home interest had to be looked after at Washington, there was not a Democrat from Oregon here to attend to it. Every application had to be made to Mr. Herman in the House. Of course, by promptly responding to such mossages, these gentlemen obtained a hold upon the personal regard of a great many people who would ordinarily vote the Democratic candidate for Congress was known as a city man, as distinguished from the present member, who lived in a rural district; and the country vote is much more important now than the city vote.

"Finally, the trading class throughout the State is largely Republican, and, of course, opposed to tariff reform. Oregon is a great lumber State and a great sheep-raising State. The herdsman coming into town to sell his wool goes to the merchant and asks how much he can get fire cents you are lucky." The herdsman passes on to another dealer, who draws a more gloomy face than the

Southern Democratic Statesmen

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The startling question which you quote in to-day's Democrats nominate besides Cleveland 9 should have especial significance in the South. It is of Pataz, which has thus distinguished twenty-rour years since the statesman, although national ticket a Southern statesman, although twenty-four years since either party had on its for years both parties have been at times overlowing with gush about the complete restoration of political rights to the Southern people and of friendly relations between both sections. Why have Southern statesmen been kept in

> the background? The Republicans may have done so for the sake of maintaining sectional animosities, on which that party has long thriven. But that Democrats, whose party ascendancy is maintained by Southern electoral votes, should try to keep the South as another Ireland, seems incredible.
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> It is said that the Southern people prefer this subordination rather than make demands which might jeenardize Democratic success. It is a shameful and utterly needless humiliation if this be the reason. It places the Democratic ourty in a faise light as having leaders whom it is ashamed or afraid to put to the front. It is this which for years has weakened the Democratic party in every Northern State.
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> Just now this humiliation of all Southern statesmen is a necessary part of the programme for renorminating President Cleveland. The President last year so antagonized Northern scaniment by his order restoring Confederate battle flags that to offset the odium it is now considered necessary that some soldier becaused with him in the hope that this cheap brile will retain the Democratic Grand Army yote. One after another soldier candidates for Vice-President has been talked of, and the question as to each has been whether his soldier record is good enough to offset the objections that are made against reciepting President Caveland.
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> That does not look to me to be sensible, practical politics. The Sun to-day shows that Gov. Hill is stronger in New York than Mr. Cleveland as is proven by the larger majority our Governor received without Mugwamp help than Cleveland received with it.
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> Senator Thuraan is now talked of for Vice-President. Why not oven yet give him the place on the ticket which he holds in the hearts of Democratis in this State and throughout the country? Then, with either Hill or, Thurman for the Presidency, a representative Southern Democrat like Carlisle or Gordon could be given the Vice-Presidency, a representative Southern Democrat is the State and throughout the country? Then, with either Hill or, Thurman for the Presidency, a representative Southern Democrat like Carlisle or Gordon could be given t animosities, on which that party has long thriven. But that Democrats, whose party

The Tiffany Glass Company have just completed a memorial window to the late President Arthur. to be placed by his friends in Trinity Church Lenox. Mass. The design is of Byzantine character. In the centre there is a golden cross, surrounded by grape vines in fruit, with four white doves perched on its The background is deep bine, gradually growing

lighter toward the top. In the arch at the top the seven-branched candlestick is introduced with Alpha and Omera on either side. At the base there is a panel of Tittan red, surro inded by dark amber jewels, upon

which appears the following inscription:

In loving memory of
Consens Actas Astron.

Twenty first President of the United States.
Born Get. 6. 1838. 1946 Nov. 18, 1886.

And finally after this life to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

As a whole, the window produces a singularly har-nonious combination of rich warm yellows, purples, teep blues, dark rubies, and grays. It measures nine feet high by live feet wide, and contains several thou sand places of glass, which are wrought together in such a manner as to produce the effect desired without palating.

No Second Place for Depew. From the Boston Journa

Vice Presidency. We have it on high authority that he would not accept the nomination

Refutation of a Recent Libel. From the Boston Herald.

It is doubtful if there was a family in the

It is useless to talk about Mr. Depew for the

me ever so well satisfied with th A Bright Dog.

Pretty Cousin (to Young Sissy)-That is

NO POWDER BURNED HERE

Mayer and the Park Commissioner

The County Democracy wished to greet the news of Cleveland's nomination with the noise of cannons and other demonstrations of joy. A committee, of which James J. Kelso is the principal member, was appointed for that purpose, and they contracted with a fireworks firm to fire a salute of 100 guns in the City Hall Park. The Mayor's permit was said by the police to be necessary, and the fireworks man calmly applied for it as though he thought it to be merely a matter of form to ask it for the Counties and Cleveland. But Mayor Hewitt

to be merely a matter of form to ask it for the Counties and Cleveland. But Mayor Hewitt referred him to the Park Department, and, even when Mr. Kelso and the committee added their request to that of the powder man, stuck to his position. He said that if the Park Department gave their permission he would add his. The President of the Park Board, J. Hampden Robb, is away at the St. Louis Convention. Commissioners Borden and Towle refused to grant the permit on the ground that the parks were not intended for such a purpose, had not been so used for several years, and they did not wish to create a precedent for a revival of the practice.

An application on behalf of the Nineteenth district County Democrats, by Dennis A. Spellissey, was also refused. They wanted to fire cannon last evening in the Grand Circle at Eighth avenue and Fifty ninth street.

The Cleveland men are quite indignant over the action of the Mayor and the Park Commissioners. They say that it is ridiculous for the city of New York to be silent and burn no now-der on the night of the nomination of its candidate for President. But Democrats are not a few who look upon the situation with equanimity, if not satisfaction and amusement. They say that it is almost as funny as the fact that Cleveland was nominated by a man who will not be able to vote for him. This is an allusion to Daniel Dougherty's distranchisement. He has moved away from Philadeiphis and cannot vote there, and as he has not lived in New York a year he cannot vote here.

THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONERS. A Breeze Over the Reappointment of Sus-

The Aqueduct Commissioners met yesterday, only Gen. Newton being absent. The time of Contractor R. M. Malone was extended six months. Chief Engineer Church was directed to apply to the Department of Public Works for permits for the necessary street openings for laying the forty-eight-inch iron pipes from Convent avenue to the Centarl Park pipes from Convent avenue to the Centarl Park reservoir. The resignation of inspector John H. Leary was accepted, and the Comptroller's notification that the bulance of this year's appropriation is \$2,008,314.19 was ordered on file. Mr. Fish handed in a resolution, on reading which President Spencer said. Thit, tut, this should go to the Committee on Construction." and offered it back. Mr. Fish declined to take it, and called for the reading of the resolution. Secretary Sheehan read it. It provided that no inspector hereafter suspended by a division engineer shall be restored to duty except on the recommendation of such division engineer. Commissioner Dowd moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Construction, and President Spencer said that it ought not to be acted upon in the absence of Gen. Newton. It was referred, Commissioner Fish voting in the negative.

was referred, Commissioner Fish voting in the negative.

After the adjournment President Scencer and the young Commissioner continued the dispute over the question. The President said it was an attempt to ignore the committee and to get into the newspapers. The Commissioner rejoined that it was a necessary regulation, as heretofore the inspectors so removed had worked on the Commissioners with influence and secured reinstatement, to the manifest injury of work and discipline.

DIED OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Samuel C. Smith's Spitz Bites Him in Fun, but Death Follows.

Samuel C. Smith of Jersey City died on Tuesday of hydrophobia. A month ago he was bitten on the hand by a spitz dog, a pet in his family. He had the wound cauterized, and thought nothing of it as his wife and niece had previously been bitten by the dog and there had been no serious results. On Friday evening last he was taken sick. He complained of tightness in his throat and had difficulty in breathing. Dr. Opolyke said there was only a slight nervous trouble. On Saturday afternoon he asked for water, but when it was offered him he refused to drink. Shortly afterward, he began frothing at the mouth, and would not allow any of his family to remain in his sight. He remained in this condition until he died. Drs. Opdyke, Lampson, and Watson held a consultation just before his death and decided that he had hydrophobia. His wite told a Sun repertery esterday that her husband was biffen by the same dog a year ago, again three months ago, and the last time a mouth ago. The last bife was apparently the least severe, as the dog's teeth did not penetrate the flesh on his hand. The dog had been a pet in the family for three years, she said, and had bitten all of them more or less severely. She herself had been bitten twice, and so had her nice. None of them had ever thought the bites poisonous as the dog bit only in fun. Smith enlisted in the Twenty-Seventi New York Volunteers and served during the war. tightness in his throat and had difficulty in

METHODIST PRAYER MEETING.

Gov. Palmer's Son Raises a Row by Trying to Work in a Little Politics. From the Inter Ocean.

Springfield, Ill., June 2.—An episode occurred in the prayer meeting of the First Methodist Church last night which has set the gossigs a-gabbing, and the prospects for a pchilical ruction in religious circles are good. John Mayo Palmer, a son of the Democratic candidate for Governor, was leading the meating. In the course of his remarks he undertock to ring in a little politics, and his words were received by the brothern assembled like cold water on a hot store. He read for the evening lesson the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Philipyians, and in commenting, said that there was a great nolitical contest at hand, and it was every Christian's duty to gird up his loins and out on the armor of Christ, to keep out the contaminating influence of the devil. If they would do this hor religious would not be endangered. He proposed to take an active part in the light, but believed his laith in thrist would keep his record clean. Any Christian could do this if he would.

During Brother Palmer's remarks, Father Chesinut, one of the patriarchs of the church, showed signs of great uneasiness, and at the conclusion he jumped up to admonish the hot-blooded young Democrat. The patriarch said that in his early days he started out to fight the political battles of "The Sons of Temperance," and even in the cause of that righteous party he felt at the close of the campaign that he had belifted his religion. The safest way for young men, like Mr. Palmer, was to let politics alone. However, even though he was a champion of prohibition, he voted the Democratic ticket, but didn't mingle in politics because it might shake his faith.

This speech threw the congregation into quite a commotion, and Brother Henkle, with a view to smoothing matters, said that though in the opposite party from Mr. Palmer, he believed that a man could be a Requisition or a lemocratic several cries of "Gr a Prohibition." An Anthony a flaming Prohibitionist, at this juncture declared he couldn't sit still any longer, The only party in which a Christia SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 2 .- An episode of

An Eventful Sunday Bide. WILLIMANTIC, June 6 .- Mr. E. M. Durkee

of this place and Miss Lucy M. Buck started for Westford on Sunday to spend the day. When half way there a dog they had with them suddenly sprang out of the bushes in front of the horse, frightening the animal so that he jumped forward and threw Mr. Durkes out. He struck on his head, and became unconscious. Miss Buck got hold of the reins, and though the horse centinged to run she guided him safety until he became somewhat sobered at the foot of the hill. Just here the dog repeated his first experiment, and the horse again started.

This time Miss Buck was thrown out, and became unconscious. The dog revised her by liking her face. She then told him to go for held, and he started off to the nearest house, a quarter of a mile away, where, by his piteous barking and strange actions, he induced Mrs. Simons to accompany him. She found Miss Buck and was assisting her when Mr. Durkee, who had recovered consciousness, arrived. His injuries were only painful bruises, while distributed and head of the broker she could be turned off the track or the train stopped the engine struck the wagon and dashed it, with the occupants and the horse excell yards in front. Both brothers were instantly killed. The young men for residents of this city, but were boarding in Graves-end for the summer. The horse also was killed.

Betting on Cieveland's Election.

Betting on Cieveland's Election.

**As soon as the nomination of Cleveland was encounced in Wall street some of the brokers began to bet on the result of the election. Several bets of \$100 to \$50 that Cleveland was brokers began to bet on the result of the election. Several bets of \$100 to \$50 that Cleveland was constituted and became frightened and headed the brokers began to bet on the result of the election. Several bets of \$100 to \$50 that Cleveland was considered and headed the brokers began to bet on the result of the election. Several bets of \$100 to \$50 that Cleveland was considered and headed to the process of the counter several yards in front. Between the track of denly sprang out of the bushes in front of the

FLAMES IN TAMMANY HALL.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE COMPLETELY BURNED OUT.

The Tammany Delegation will Come Back

from St. Louis Homeless, but they Have Got the Academy for their Ratification— An Acting Dog Killed in the Theatre. Fire took advantage of Fire Commissioner and Grand Sachem Croker's absence in St.

Louis to enter Tammany Hall yesterday morning. But the firemen whom the Commissioner left behind him were equal to the occasion, and though Tony Pastor's Theatre, where the fire started, was gutted, the quarters of the braves were saved from ruin. Janitor Robert Kelley, who occupied a room near the stage entrance to the theatre in the

middle of the building, was awakened by a noise which he thought was the sprinkling of water from a hose upon the front windows, shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning, and getting up he found the committee room filled with smoke. By the time Acting Chief Meacher. with Hook and Ladder 3, and Truck 7, under Capt. Nugent, had arrived, smoke was filtering from the front windows of the big hall and pouring from the stage entrance of the theatre. A third alarm was sent out. Chief Shay. who responded, ordered a charge through the main door of the hall and up the stairs to the exit from the balconies of the theatre upon the

second floor of the hall. The fire was raging flereest upon the stage of the the are.

Chief Shany sent out a special call for Hook and Ladder Trucks 18 and 5, as the neighboring buildings were in danger, Lieut. Farley on the cast side, and Schmere Lieut. Farley on the cast side and side of the lieute skylight in the top of the great hall, and streams of water were thrown from the Academy of Music and Nilson Hall, and from the row of houses which backed from Fifteonth street. At half-past 7 the great girder which street. At half-past 7 the great girder which superfeed the north half of the big hall above the theatre gave way with a crash, carrying forty feet of the flooring of the hall for the entire width of the theatre down upon the stage and parquet. With the crash of the floor down fell a large nart of the platform of Tammany Hall with fits dosks and ornaments. The much proceed the stage and parquet, the cast of the stage and parquet. The much proceed the stage and parquet. The hall should be supported to the very top of the hall, and chipped and blackened Houdin's plaster statue of Washington perched in a niche high up above the pintform. A number of the painted coats of arms of the States which adorned the walls were destroyed.

Most of the damage is confined to the theatre. Of Tammany's personal apartments the great hall is injured most. The rest of the building is drenched with water. The hall of Tammany Society in the basement, which has just been reflected at considerable expense. Is flooded to the stage of the part of the p

in the large headquarters room but expres-sions of regret at the threatened destruction of the famous hall. DRIVEN OFF BY MRS. KESSLER.

She Gives Walking Delegate Charles Bolds erman a Bloody Nose.

Charles Bolderman, a walking delegate for the Framers' Union of Brooklyn, on attempting to induce the men working for John Kessler on the frame building 85 Johnson avenue, Williamsburgh, to quit work, was beaten and chased away on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Kessler. Yesterday he sought a warrant for the woman's arrest. When the object of his visit became known he was laughed out of the court room by the people who were awaiting

Justice Nacher's arrival. "Twelve days ago," said Mrs. Kessler, "my husband began work on the house. He and Col. Ruegen, ex-Civil Service Commissioner who is doing the carpenter work, are considered non-union bosses. Alderman Ulrich Maurer is the muson. Well, after the founda-Maurer is the mason. Well, after the foundations had been laid and my husband's men had been three days at work, a fellew who said he was from the German Building Trades section came along and ordered the men to quit work. They did so, Last Monday my husband succeeded in getting two of his old men to return to work. On Tuesday when I went to the building with my husband's dinner I found this fellow Bedderman arguing with my husband and his men. He was telling the men that they were working for a non-union man, and that it was against the rules for a master framer to do any work. The men retused to onit work, and Bolderman, becoming excited, began to abuse my husband. I dropped the dinner pail and Bolderman ran away. I followed him until he got a good ways from the house.

One of the workingmen, describing what coursed when Mrs. Ressler dropped the dinner pail, said:

"She wont up to the delegate, and gaze him."

One of the workingmen, describing what occurred when Mrs. Kessler dropped the dinner shall shall. The wont up to the delegate, and gave him as metry a box on the nose as I ever saw. It stangered him, and before he recovered himself he got another slap under the ear. The blood sourced from his nose and damaged his good clothes. Go in, my hrave hady! me and my mates said, and she went for him. But he had got enough, for when the plucky little woman made a rush at him he turned and went on a run to Lorimer street. She followed, but could not overtake him."

Yesterday Mr. Kessler had a full force of framers at work.

What my wife did to Bolderman." he said, "brought all my old hands back. She talked with them and they know what she says is haw. Why, sir she was always at me to pay the same wages as any other framer, for she said: John, when you were a journeyman you wanted good wages." I told the men this and they cheered her."

Alderman Maurer's masons and hod carriers say they will stick to work and help Mr. Kessler out, no matter what the building trades section may say.

Two Men Killed at Gravesend. Charles Skinner, aged 28, and his brother

Hubert, aged 24, who had obtained the privilege of providing Shetland ponies for the use of children on the Concourse on Coney Island during the summer, were driving across the during the sammer, were driving across the track of the Prespect Park and Coney Island Indironal near the Town Hail at Gravesend at 124 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a freight train was approaching from the Island. The horse, which was driven by the elder brother, became frightened and headed up the track. Pelore he could be turned off the track or the tra w stopped the engine struck the wagon and dashed it, with the occupants and the horse, several yards in front. Both brothers were instantly killed. The young men were residents of this city, but were boarding in Graves end for the summer. The horse also was killed,